

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 22, 1912

NUMBER 25

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 22, 1912

NUMBER 25

Cotton Manufacturing in Portugal

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

(Continued from last week)

To secure a share of the cotton-goods business it is necessary not only to offer long terms of credit, but also to employ resident agents who are in close touch with the American exporter. Full and complete lines of samples should be given to the resident agent, with prices that would be good for one or two months. However, it is a question whether, under the most favorable conditions, the results of a serious effort to secure a share of the Portuguese cotton-goods trade would be satisfactory. The necessity of granting long terms of credit and the fact that at most the trade would be very small, make it seem extremely doubtful.

Cotton Manufacturing.

The cotton industry in Portugal comprises approximately 40 spinning and weaving mills, which contain a few more than 475,000 spindles, and 20,000 looms, and which employ about 50,000 operatives, of whom at least 75 per cent are women and girls. The annual consumption of cotton amounts to 60,000 bales, chiefly American, and the value of the product reaches \$20,000,000 per year. No official statistics of the cotton industry have ever been compiled; the foregoing figures were furnished by one of the leading manufacturers in the country.

Practically all of the mills are in the environs of Lisbon and Oporto, three-fourths of the total number of spindles being in and near the latter city. About one-half of the mills are incorporated companies (sociedade anónimas), while the remainder are private enterprises. Statistics of the former are not difficult to obtain, as the companies are required to publish annual balance sheets, but it is practically impossible to secure reliable information in regard to the mills operating privately. By those best informed on the subject, the total capital is estimated at \$15,000,000.

High Tariff on Cotton Goods.

Although cotton manufacturing is an old industry in Portugal, the business was given a great impetus in 1892 through the imposition of a high tariff on cotton goods, which is in force to-day.

Earning of Cotton Factories.

With the protection afforded by

this tariff, the cotton industry had a healthy growth during the years 1893-1900.

In 1900 the demand from Africa declined considerably, and the earnings for 1901 were only 0.33 per cent increasing however to 3.72 per cent in 1902 and to 7.36 per cent in 1903. The exports of cotton goods, which in 1900 amounted to 2,083,000, dropped to \$940,000 in 1901 and to \$690,000 in 1902. In 1903, however, the exports rose to \$1,827,000 and since then they have steadily increased, amounting to more than \$2,000,000 in 1909 and to \$1,322,556 during the first six months of 1910. The African demand for cotton goods is directly affected by the prices of rubber, cocoa, and coffee, which are the chief products of the colonies. Owing to the recent good prices for these articles and the consequent demand for goods, the cotton mills in Portugal are now (May, 1911) running on full time, and some of them are even working until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Mill Buildings and Machinery.

The cotton factories are built of concrete or stone, and are of saw-tooth roof, one-story style. They are operated on the American rather than the English plan, and usually contain both spinning and weaving departments, carrying out all the processes from the raw cotton to the finished product. The machinery in the carding, spinning and weaving sections is practically all of English manufacture, the principal makes being Platt Bros., Brooks & Doxey, Dobson & Barlow, and Howard & Bullough. The printing and finishing machinery is chiefly German.

The tariff on machinery is levied by weight, being 2 cents per kilo (2.2046 pounds) on machinery weighing 1,00 kilos or more, 3 cents per kilo when it weighs 500 to 1,000 kilos, and 4 cents on machinery weighing 100 to 500 kilos.

There are about 3,000 hand looms in Portugal and very few automatic looms. The cost of building and equipping a cotton mill in Portugal varies, of course, according to the class of goods to be manufactured and, to a certain extent to the location of the plant. The average price for building and equipping a mill to make plain sheetings, from 18s to 20s yarn, is about \$17.50 per

spindle, according to information obtained from several leading manufacturers and dealers in machinery for cotton mills. This price is from \$6 to \$8 lower than the amount usually estimated for building a similar mill in the United States, but it does not include any fire-proof equipment, sprinklers, or humidifiers.

Although all the coal is imported from England, steam is the motive power most generally used. Several rivers in the north could be utilized in the development of electric power, but it seems to be difficult to secure the capital with which to undertake it. However, one of the most up-to-date mills near Oporto is contemplating the installation of electric power developed from a near-by river. Coal costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton delivered, and the cost of power is from \$25 to \$30 per horsepower per year; some of the older mills with less modern and economical engines pay as high as \$40.

The cotton used in the mills is chiefly American, with small quantities of Egyptian and Brazilian for spinning the finer numbers of yarn. On account of the prevailing high prices asked for American cotton, cotton, some Indian is being imported and mixed with the former in the manufacture of coarser grades of cloth. The price of American good middling cotton at this writing (May, 1911) landed in the mill is 41 cents per kilo (18.6 cents per pound).

The raw material is usually opened in the scutcher room, 10 to 15 bales being used in a mixing. The blower system, by which the cotton is opened in a separate room and blown through a pipe to the scutcher, is found in only a few of the mills. The cards are of the regulation type, 40 inches wide, with 110 to 120 flats. Two processes of drawing is the rule, with leather covered top rolls on the frames. The spinning frames are the usual English type, with one leather-covered weighted front roll and two bare iron self-weighted back rolls. The frames are all long, running from 320 to 400 spindles each. There are very few mules, ring spinning being almost universal.

Looms are of the heavy English type with the overpick motion.

Nearly all the mills operate dobby looms, and a few of them are running Jacquards. The product is seldom confined to one grade or style of goods, and one mill that I visited was making plain sheetings, coarse plaid, towels, ticking, prints and flannels. Some of the plants have very complete finishing departments in which goods are bleached, dyed in the piece, and printed. The narrow colored goods are heavily starched. Some of the mills bleach, dye and prints for other factories, but this system is on the decline, owing to the fact that several separate finishing plants have been started recently.

Working Hours and Wages.

There is no law regulating the hours of work or the age at which children may be employed. The number of hours varies, therefore, but the average is 11 daily, or 66 hours per week. Some of the mills stop at 9 a. m., allowing a half hour for breakfast, and an hour at noon for lunch, but the usual custom is to operate the mill from 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., giving one hour off at noon.

Wages are considerably lower than those paid in the United States, but from the standpoint of efficiency it is doubtful if the scale is so low as would appear on the surface, since two or three laborers are required to do the work usually performed by one in the United States. In the scutcher room the men are paid 36 cents per day, and four men are required to operate two breakers, three intermediates, and four finishers. Card hands are paid at the same rate as scutcher operatives, and in one mill visited six men were being used to run 46 cards. They were, however, required to do the stripping.

The predominance of women in all the departments beyond the card room is striking. Two women running 18 deliveries of drawings, back and front, are paid 30 cents per day each. The roving-frame tenders are paid by the hank, one operative running a single frame and earning from 30 to 35 cents per day. The wages in the spinning room vary widely. In one mill that I visited, near Lisbon, a girl who was running only one side of a spinning

(Continued on Page 18)

A Revolving Loom

IT would indeed be a useful privilege if we could, on occasion, free our minds entirely from the traditions in which we have been reared. Especially did we wish for such a condition of mind when called upon to inspect what must surely be one of the biggest innovations of recent years. Circular looms are not broadly new,

complete possibilities of the loom have certainly not yet been fully grasped, except possibly by the inventor himself, and it is quite likely that many modifications of parts will require to be made before the loom becomes a commercial success, but so much has been done and a daring innovation carried out in such an altogether remarkable man-

ner that we do not think the perfecting of the operations will cause any considerable amount of trouble. An idea of the general appearance of the loom can be gathered from our photographic illustration (Fig. 1), which is taken from the cloth end of the loom. In the following description it is proposed to deal with the various weaving operations separately. The parts of the loom are shown in Fig. 2. The loom has a main driving shaft 1 driven from the pulley shaft 8 through gears 5, 6. Supported on this central shaft are the whole of the parts, such as two warp beams 9, an annular back rest 13, heald frame 39, a circular revolving reed, a take-up roller 135, and sand rollers 133, 134. An ingenious arrangement is fitted whereby the loom cannot be started if the shuttle is out of position, nor can the shuttle be taken out while the loom is at work.

The shedding is, as we have previously stated, the result of gravity combined with centrifugal force. The shuttle is stationary, being held, as is shown in Fig. 5, by means

introducing what is termed a hunting card—on the principle of a hunting tooth—a large pattern appearing only once in the full width of the fabric can be repeated in any other desired position. The pattern can be on as many ends as there are in the warp without repeats. Moreover, the means employed to produce the shedding are simplicity itself. The shuttle is stationary, being held, as is shown in Fig. 5, by means

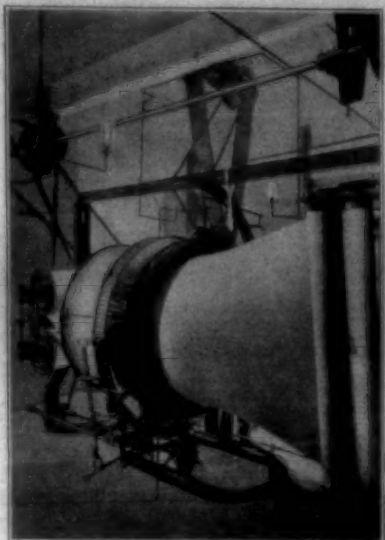


Fig. 1.

numerous attempts having been made—more or less successfully—to introduce them. But all these circular looms have employed a moving shuttle; in fact, we do not know any attempt to employ a stationary shuttle or weft containing or inserting device before the invention we describe below. Inventors have devoted considerable time to the improvement of what may be generally termed picking devices, because it is well known that picking in looms as at present constituted is costly in power and upkeep. In Mr. Whalley's loom there is no picking. The beams, the shedding mechanism, the reed, the take-up rollers and cloth beam with the warp and cloth revolve round a central shaft, and the shuttle alone is stationary. At first sight this seems to be an entirely wrong and absurd method of operation. Ostensibly it is proposed to send anything from 1,300 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. (for the loom is one producing wide cloths) spinning round a shaft in order to avoid throwing a 1-2 lb. shuttle through a 133 in. width of cloth. But a great deal more hangs on to the revolving method than appears at first sight, and, as a matter of fact, it should be possible, if ball bearings are utilized, to drive this remarkable loom with less power than a horizontal loom of the same width requires today. New principles are introduced in the shedding and beating up which require much less power in their operation, and are certainly less severe on the loom. As a matter of fact, the needles which govern the warp threads form the shed by falling by gravity, the fall being aided by the centrifugal action set up by the revolving frame. The

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The warp is let off automatically and positively according to the tension of the warp passing the buck rest 13. In connection with the back rest are arranged a number of cranked rods 16 (Fig. 2), which carry segmental pieces or crutches 17, and are by their opposite ends jointed at 18 to a loose disc 19, which has a cam engaging a toothed collar or cam 22 fixed on the main shaft 1. With ordinary tension on the warp the disc 19 is not affected, but with increased tension the crutches 17 press the rods 16 towards the centre, and the disc 19 is slightly rotated, and, by the action of the cam 22, pushed slightly back. This movement of the disc acts on the spindles 23 attached to the rotating plate 24, which in turn acts on lever arms 25, and forces a tooth 26 car-

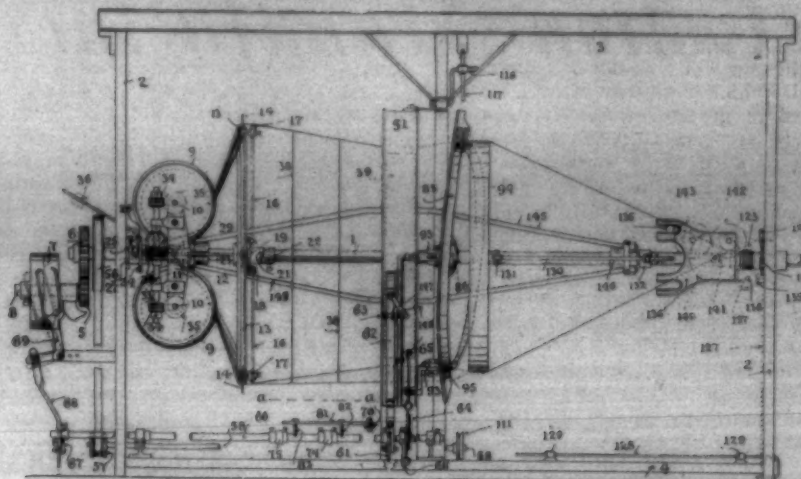


Fig. 2.

ried by a pivoted bar in brackets into gear with a notched wheel 27 formed with or attached to the worm 28. Through gearing 29, 31, 32, 34, and 35 the warp beam shafts 10 are driven and the warp beams rotated. Means are provided to check the amount of rotation of the warp beams.

employed, having an eye drilled through them at 43, through which the warp thread is drawn. The heald frame is an annular drum of the ledge or race 92 (Fig. 6). By with a perforated periphery 40 (Fig. 4) and a wooden boss 41, the enclosed space between 44 and 40 forming an annular housing space for a por-

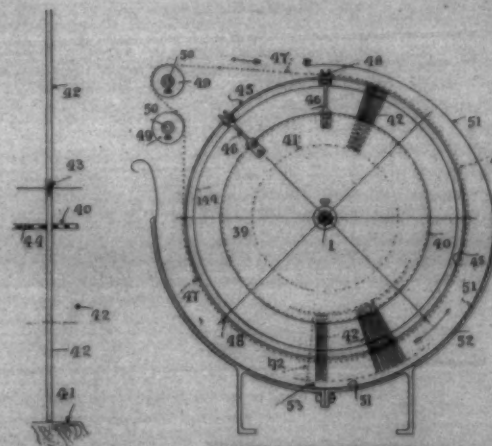


Fig. 3.

tion of the length of the needles 42. The holes 44 are closely pitched, so that the needles are distributed at close intervals all round and in ranks laterally. To further guide the needles a perforated sheet 45 is sustained by brackets 46. As the heald frame rotates the unchecked needle falls by its own weight once they pass below the horizontal centre, and regain their position when they rise above the horizontal centre. By means of a chain of perforated metallic cards 47 the needles can be checked, and, according to how the perforations are cut, patterns can be formed in the fabric. The range of pattern possible appears to be almost unlimited, and by

of retaining bowls 101 and 102. A curved shuttle 95 is employed, which lies against the annular face of the ledge or race 92 (Fig. 6). By absolutely eradicating picking, one of the costliest operations in any loom has been removed. Everyone having a knowledge of the subject

agrees that the method of picking generally employed has great faults, which cannot be ameliorated to any extent. With a long shuttle it will be possible for it to carry a cop—supposing one is wound—27 in. in length and 1 1-2 in. wide. The strain on the weft thread is practically nil, and any class of weft can be employed, even the very weakest. There is no necessity to "time" the operation of picking, as in an ordinary plain loom.

The annular reed shown at 85 in Fig. 2 revolves round the central shaft, and bears against bowls 93, the upper one of which is set eccentrically, so that the reed is dislected, and beats up the weft. The

Notes on Cotton Cards

In order to have a cotton card turn off good work it is necessary that the clothing should be kept sharp and the settings carefully adjusted. A good card-grinder who is steady, knows his business thoroughly and also takes an interest in his work, is a valuable man and every effort should be made to retain the services of such a workman. I think nearly every overseer will admit that at the present time such men are rather hard to obtain.

If the clothing is kept tight on the cylinder and doffer, and ground every three or four weeks, by grinding rolls which run true, and after the card is ground if the settings are made as close as possible, good carding is sure to be obtained. I have inspected cards which have had patches of wire broken out three or four inches square, in many places on the same cylinder, and the doffer also would have much of its wire gone. The top flats contained not one-half the full number of points and set too far from the cylinder the licker-in teeth so badly worn by years of work that after the card had run an hour the cover over the licker-in would be uncomfortably warm owing to the excessive friction caused by the dull points of the licker rubbing through the lap and injuring the staple. Add to these defects cases where the under screens have had large holes rubbed through them by coming in contact with the delicate points of the cylinder clothing, and we have a combination of defects sometimes met with in poorly man-

aged mills, with the result that the quality of the carding is bad, and as a consequence the yarn spins and weaves badly, making excessive waste, poor goods, low production and causing overworked, dissatisfied help. In poorly managed card rooms where the small details are not looked after, I have seen the flat chains so worn after a few years that the flats would hang two or three inches below the bowls on the back shaft. Every few minutes a loud rasping sound would be heard for a period of three or four seconds, caused by the loose chain not passing the steel back plate properly, but getting twisted and forcing the back plate against the delicate teeth of the card clothing. This destroys the sharp points and in some cases the wire to raise the foundation and damage the clothing. Grinding rollers not running absolutely true is sometimes considered of slight importance. In actual practice this is most necessary, for if the grinding disc is out of position only a small part of the circumference is doing any grinding. This results in the card receiving very little grinding, although the rolls might work on the card for a full day. If the grinding roll is sprung it will have a tendency to grind the cylinder or doffer more in the middle than at the ends, making a hollow cylinder, with the result that while the doffer may be set a 6-1,000 gauge at the ends it will be much farther away at the center. The flats would also be too far away from the cylinder at the center, causing poor work.

As the top flats can be ground when the card is running, it is a good practice to have a number of solid grinding rolls operating on the flats all the time. Both the solid long grinding rolls and the traverse disc rolls should be covered with a good quality of emery filleting. I have seen long rolls grinding flats when the rolls have been almost bare of emery grains upon the surface, just a few grains here and there, and three-quarters of the grinding surface nothing but bare board. Renewing the emery filleting often, especially upon the traverse rolls, is important if good emery becomes covered with grease and dirt, and the sharp cutting points have become so worn that they are rounded, it is very poor economy to use it longer as it will not cut the hardened wire as it should, but will simply smooth or polish the surface of the clothing and will not give the keen pointed tooth so desirable for good clothing. Considering the slight cost of the emery filleting required for a traverse roll, it would be good practice to renew it every five or six weeks, if the rolls are being used steadily. I have known cases where the grinder, not being able to secure new emery filleting, would try to remove the grease from the roller by cleaning it with turpentine. Even if this would successfully remove the grease we should still have the worthless emery grains with their cutting points destroyed.—Textile World Record.

beating-up action—if such it can be called—is very gentle, and should not put a very considerable strain on the warp threads. As the cloth leaves the reed it passes over an annular drum 94, which keeps it distended, but even after leaving this the contraction is not very great. The cloth is split up by a

so that one drawing-in is all that is necessary.

The loom appears to us to be limited in its production, but it should prove useful in weaving wide figured cloths. At present its speed is not great; in fact, it is not up to the usual speed of such looms, being equal to only 30 picks per minute.

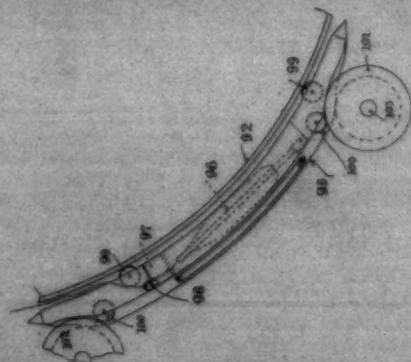


Fig. 5.

cutting device, and is wound on the cloth beam in the ordinary manner. A special set of needles acting in a remarkably simple but effective manner form the selvages.

Warp and weft stop motions are applied, but, being new, not altogether in principle still in the method of carrying them into effect. Each heald acts as its own detector,

These are early days to predict to what extent the loom will come into use, but there is no doubt that it embodies principles which are not only daring and unique, but which also possess considerable advantages over many we have been employing for so many years.—Textile Record of Manchester, England.

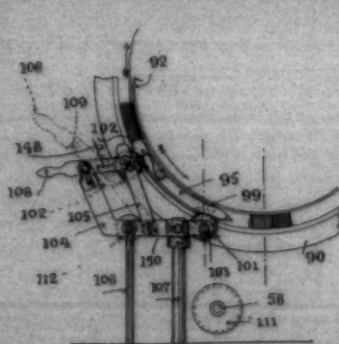


Fig. 6.

New Mill Opened With Much Ceremony.

Newberry, S. C.—The first cotton was started into the Oakland Cotton Mills at midday last Thursday, the equipping of the mill with machinery having been fully completed. The starting of the mill was made the occasion of a pleasant gathering of the directors and a number of stockholders and friends. The machinery moves beautifully and everything about the mill is in fine shape. The plant is a half mile beyond the northern limits of the city, on an elevated plateau. Not only the main mill building, but the operatives' houses and other appurtenance are up-to-date and considerably above the average of mill villages, and the work of manufacturing begins under very favorable auspices.

The cotton that went into the new mill was raised by the Oakland company on its own lands adjacent to the mill village. It was fed into the mill by the following ladies, wives of directors of the mill: Mesdames W. H. Hunt, John M. Kinard, F. N. Martin, George Y. Hunter, I. H. Hunt, J. A. Burton and C. E. Summer, and Mrs. T. J. Digby, wife of the superintendent. As it passed through it was taken out by the following lads: John M. Kinard, Jr., T. J. Digby, Jr., and George and Fos-

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A characteristic feature of our loom harnesses is the shape of the eye and the filled loops.

The eye is well opened and retains its shape during the life of the harness, and the loops are filled with varnish so the eyes cannot work loose and break back.

These features make the harness weave well and wear well because the eyes retain their shape and fixed position as long as the harness is used.

Your test will prove their worth and economy.



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the State and the mill village is a beautiful one in location and improvements. The capital stock of the company is \$400,000. Col. Walter H. Hunt is president and treasurer; John M. Kinard, vice president; Foster N. Martin, secretary, and T. J. Digby, superintendent. The inside foremen are: Clifford Barnes, weave room; J. T. Thompson, spinning room; W. H. Jones, carding room; C. E. Dikard, cloth room; D. C. Leonard, repair shop, and L. A. Land, outside foreman.

Arm Severely Hurt In Mill.

H. J. Harris, an employee of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., had his arm jerked from the socket and almost torn from his body while feeding a machine at the mill last week. His hand was caught in the machine and literally torn to pieces.

The Dyes of the Ancients

A meeting was held at the Glasgow College on October 21, 1911, when the following address was delivered:

Before considering dyes or their origin one naturally turns to find out what kind of material the ancients had to operate on. The weaving of material is the oldest art in the world.

Adam and Eve are assumed to have lived 6000 B. C., and the Tombs of Thebes are estimated to have been in use 3000 to 4000 B. C., and on mummies taken from these tombs Indian muslin has been found, so that at a very early age weaving had reached a high state of perfection.

It is said that a Hindoo invented the first loom, and there can be no doubt that there was communication between India and Egypt at a very early period. At any rate the art of making fine linen and cloth was not new when Moses fled from Egypt. There are many references in the Old Testament to woven fabrics.

Leviticus, Chapter XIII, verses 47 and 48 reads:—"The garment also that the plague of leprosy is in, be it a woollen garment or a line garment. Whether it be in the warp or in the woof of linen, or of woollen, whether in a skin or anything of skin." The Book of Leviticus is assumed to date about 1490 B. C.

In Ezekiel mention is made of the white wool which was brought from Damascus to be sold at the fairs of Tyre, previous to its being dyed into the famous Tyrian purple.

As early as 900 B. C., in India, where raw material, especially cotton, was abundant, according to unanimous testimony both of history and tradition, weaving was a most important industry, and a great variety of cotton fabrics are mentioned in history; for example, we read of the finest Bengal muslins, of coarse middle and fine cloths, either plain or striped, of coarse and fine calicos, of colored purple goods, as well as pieces of gold embroidery, of spun silk, and furs. The white cotton garments of the Hindoo were copied by the Greeks because of their extraordinary whiteness.

In the writings of Plato (400 B. C.) mention is made of one of the most important differences between warp and weft, viz., that the threads of the former are strong and firm, in consequence of being twisted in spinning, whilst the weft is softer and more yielding. It appears therefore that the fabrics of those days had reached a very high pitch of perfection.

It is not so easy to trace the history of dyes and dyeing, as there is much contradiction amongst the ancient writers.

To the writings of Homer, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and their transcriber Pliny, we are indebted for our information of dyes. Pliny's Natural History (the only one of his books saved to the modern world) is really an encyclopaedia, and his information is so vast that he must have culled it from all of the ancient writers before the birth of Christ,

hence there is a certain confusion of statements difficult to reconcile. Pliny was born about the year of the birth of Christ and died in 68 A. D.

It is difficult therefore to determine to which of the nations of antiquity we are indebted for the invention of the art of dyeing, but it is probable that dyeing was first practised by the Indians, and from them the Phoenicians, the Egyptians, and the Hebrews learned and supplemented the art.

Colored stuffs are mentioned in various parts of the Pentateuch, and there is no doubt that the art was practised at a very early period by the Egyptians.

That the colored cloths and rich apparel mentioned in Ezekiel as being brought to Tyre from Babylon and distant countries, were of Indian manufacture can scarcely be doubted. In the history of Babylon (550 B. C.) mention is made of the beauty of the dyeing of the Indian garments brought into Persia, these surpassing anything the Persians could produce.

In Pliny special mention is made of the Indian Lacca, an insect of the Cochineal family but not so valuable. Lac has been known from time immemorial in the East, but only comparatively recently in Europe. The name Lac is the same as the numeral Lakh (a hundred thousand), and is an indication of the countless numbers of the insects which made their appearance with every successive generation. That Babylon had a highway through the Persian Gulf is undoubted, hence all the Indian dyes and commerce found their way into Persia.

In Genesis, Chapter XXXVII, verse 3, we find:—"Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colors." Supposed date, 1723 B. C.

In the Book of Exodus, Chapters XXV and XXVI, our Lord instructed Moses as to the furnishing of the Tabernacle, and at verses 4 and 5 the colors of the curtains are given: "And blue and scarlet, and fine linen, and goat's hair, and rams skin dyed red." The blue was probably an azure or sky color dyed from the Hyacinth, but the identification is uncertain. There is no reason why it should not have been Indigo.

Exodus XXXV, verse 25, reads:—"And all the women which were wise hearted did spin with their hands, and brought that which they spun both of blue and of purple, and of scarlet and of fine linen."

It has been proven that the blue material taken from the Tombs of Thebes was dyed with Indigo, and it is reasonable to suppose that the blue referred to in Exodus may also have been Indigo, which was thus probably employed to dye the tabernacle curtains.

The purple was produced from the Purpura and Murex, which are species of shell-fish, and was identical with the costly and celebrated Tyrian purple.

This royal color assumed great importance in the Greek and Roman

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empires, as the following extract shows:—"It is for this color the fasces and axes of Rome make way in the crowd; it is this that asserts that majesty of childhood; it is that distinguishes the senator from the man of equestrian rank; by persons arrayed in this color are prayers addressed to propitiate the Gods; in every garment it sheds a lustre, and in the triumphal vestment it is to be seen mingled with gold."

On the same subject, Pliny writes: "Pearls may be looked upon nearly as an everlasting possession, of everlasting duration, they descend from man to man, and they are alienated from one to another just like landed estate, but the colors which are extracted from the Murex and the Purpura fade from hour to hour, and yet luxury which had set upon them prices almost equal to those of pearls."

Frequent mention is made of the Murex in the Bible. Tyre became famous for it. It is in fact a royal color, and "to be clothed in the purple" in modern language means being endowed with all worldly goods.

From the beginning of the Roman Empire purple was used, and Romulus is said to have introduced it into the toga where the purple ornament was worn in horizontal stripes.

A writer in the reign of the Emperor Augustus (first century) gives us some idea of the cost of purple in the following:—"In the days of my youth the violet purple was in favor, a pound of which used to sell at on hundred Denarii, and not long after the Tarentine Red was all the fashion. This was succeeded by the Tyrian double-dyed cloth or twice dipped, which could not be bought for less than one thousand Denarii." The Denarius was a silver coin of the value of 8 1/2d., so that the cost per pound for the Murex was 70s., and for the double-dyed cloth £35 in modern money.

The Scarlet of the Tabernacle Curtains was produced from what ancients called Kermes Berries, and until 1714 A. D., belief in its vegetable origin remained, when the discovery was made that the dyeing power was due to an insect.

Kermes was known by the Egyptians before the days of Moses, and was said to have been discovered by the Phoenicians. By the Hebrews it was called Tola, and by the Egyptians Worm dye; and by the Persians the color was more sought after than the purple.

Here is an ancient recipe for dyeing with Kermes:—"To dye worsted with Kermes the material is first boiled for half an hour with bran in water, and then for two hours in a bath containing 1-5 or Roman Alum and 1-5 of Tartar, to which some sour water has been added. It is then taken out and laid in a linen bag for some days in a cool place, and is then dyed. In order to obtain a fuller shade, it is again dyed in a warm bath containing as much Kermes as was equal to three-fourths or even the full weight of the worsted used." Kermes belongs to the Cochineal family, and was used until the advent of the American dye, which with its superior brightness and strength put Kermes

out of the market.

Homer describes the rams of Ploypennes as having a violet colored fleece, and Pliny and Aristotle mention the same. A passage in "Virgil" suggests that the wool of the sheep became red through eating of the madder root.

One writer says blue was dyed from the herb Hysginus, and yet Pliny writes of the dye Hysginus, a bulbous root grown in Gaul, as used to produce a deep red or puse color. The authentic facts remain that here we have 1,500 years before Christ was born, positive proof of blue, scarlet, and red dyes.

Of Madder, Pliny writes:—"That little is known to any but the sordid and avaricious, and this because of the huge profits which are derived from it." Still this is sufficient proof of its existence and use, and from the same author we find a description of the Egyptians producing various colors in one dye-bath with the use of mordants which gave fast colors, and which point with certainty to Madder.

Saffron was said to be known to the Chinese. It was certainly known to the Egyptians and to the Greeks, and is probably one of the oldest known coloring matters. In the Greek and Roman period it was also used as a medicine and as a scent. The Latin word "crocus" signifies the same plant.

The Egyptians also used the bastard Saffron or Safflower to dye silk, to which it gave a brilliant but very unstable scarlet. Samples of cloth dyed with Safflower have been found in the tombs of Thebes.

In early Greek times it was used as a royal color, and even in ancient Ireland, and up to the 17th century, the king's mantle was dyed with it.

Indigo.—The use of Indigo as a dye was practised by the Indians long before the days of the Greek and Roman empires. In fact, there is undoubted proof of its use in 3000 B. C., in a garment taken from Thebes, which has been tested and proven to have been dyed with Indigo.

The Greeks and Romans imported and used it as a dye and as a pigment for painting. Most kinds of blue pigment then in use were Indigo in some shape or form, and we find the Greek writers called it Indicon, and Pliny Indicum.

Pliny gives a test by fire for it, as adulteration with earth seemed to be common on account of its costliness. All the writings of the ancients on Indicum seems to agree perfectly with our Indigo. It is indigenous to India, but from time to time, and in every country we find mention of it. It is never spoken of as a new article and has always retained its old name. The ancients said that good Indigo when pulverized was of a blackish color, and Pliny's test by fire for its genuineness was quite accurate, as pure Indigo leaves little ash.

Arechil.—Pliny in his account of the dyeing of the Murex mentions the fact that it was frequently bottomed with seaweed which dyed the material a violet hue. This has been proven to have been Lichen, and is described by the ancient Greek writer Discorides as Pontion,

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a plant which grew in Crete and Candia. It was principally used at that time for dyeing wool, and when freshly dyed was said to give a more brilliant color than the Murex purple.

Of other vegetable colors, Pliny also describes a shrub called "Cotinus," which has been identified as Fustic, and which he falsely describes as dyeing purple.

That it was largely used by the ancients is evident from his description of the color as being "famous."

Lutum, which has been positively identified as Weld, a species of wild mignonette, and which was until late years largely cultivated in Europe, was likewise in use. Pliny mentions a process in which it was used for dyeing purposes in conjunction with Chrysocolla (a mineral) and Schist Alum—truly a scientific method of dyeing—and further described it as giving the tint of corn when in the state of the finest verdure.

(Continued Next Week.)

Trade between Porto Rico and continental United States in the calendar year just ended amounted to 72 million dollars, or 118 times as much as in 1897, the year preceding the annexation of that island by the United States. Trade with Porto Rico since its annexation has grown more rapidly than with any other commercial community of importance, and now exceeds the value of our trade with Spain or China, or India; is nearly equal to that with Argentina, and is more than that with all the British Oceania including Australia or with the entire continent of Africa.

Of cotton cloths the value increased from but 4,000 in 1897 to \$3,181,955 in 1911; of other cotton manufactures from \$2,995 to \$2,525,681; of boots and shoes, from about \$1,000 to \$1,144,538.

The United States sends to Porto Rico more cotton cloths than to any foreign country, except China, five times as much as to Canada, and more than to Cuba and Hayti combined.

Loom Harness Mechanism

THIS invention, by George Hetherington, of Philadelphia, Penn., relates to mechanism particularly adapted for weaving doup or gauze fabric, and, as hereinafter described, includes the combination with a pair of harness jack levers; of means arranged to oscillate one of said levers back and forth twice while the other is oscillated back and forth once; such means comprising two intermeshed gears, one larger than the other, links respectively connecting said gears with said levers, and, means arranged to turn the larger gear back and forth less than one revolution. Said lever thus connected to the larger gear is moved the full distance to make the shed while the lever thus connected with the smaller gear is moved approximately one-half that distance; the "half and return" motion of the one lever being effected during each movement of the other lever in either direction.

The invention includes the various novel features of construction and arrangement hereinafter more definitely specified.

In said drawing; Figures I and II are elevations of harness mechanism of the "Knowles" type conveniently embodying this invention and respectively showing the same in opposite extreme positions.

In said figures; the bars 1 and 2 are secured in the frame of the loom, and the pair of harness jack levers 3 and 4 are mounted upon said bar 1 to oscillate on a common axis in opposition to the single vibrator lever 6 which is mounted upon the bar 2. Said lever 6 has the stud shaft 7 carrying the main gear 8 and also has the stop lug 10 extending in the sectoral annular slot 11 in said gear. Said gear 8 has the eccentric pin 12 pivotally connected with the link 14 which is pivotally connected with the pin 15 on said lever 3, and, said gear 8 is arranged to be turned more than one-half and less than one revolution, back and forth, so that said lever 3 is shifted, back and forth, from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. II, being the full distance to make the shed. Said vibrator also has the stud shaft 16 carrying the auxiliary gear 20 intermeshed with said main gear 8. Said gear 20 has the eccentric pin 22

pivotally connected with the link 23 which is pivotally connected with the pin 26 on the jack lever 4. Said link 23 being detachably connected with said pin 26 in conveniently provided with the weight extension 27 which normally retains it in engagement therewith as shown. The proportion of said gears 8 and 20 is such that the gear 20 is turned slightly more than one revolution by each semi-revolution of the gear 8, and, the co-operative result is that

of their circumference; such alternate engagement being effected by a chain or other pattern device having projections which engage the flange 32 on the vibrator lever 6 and thus lift the gear 8 into engagement with the driving gear 30 or lower it into engagement with the driving gear 31. It is to be understood that the driving mechanism for the gear 8, above described, is of ordinary construction and forms no part of the present invention as any other

the lever 3. In other words, the half and return movement of the lever 4 may be effected either with the harness up or with the harness down in accordance with the adjustment of the gear 20 as above described. It may be observed that said gear 8 being turned slightly more than one-half revolution the link 14 comes to rest with the eccentric pin 12 below the center of rotation of said gear so that stress upon said link in the direction of its length tends to lock said gear in stationary position against the stop lug 10 and thus prevent accidental rotation of said gear 8. Moreover, said gear 20 being turned slightly more than one revolution the link 23 comes to rest with the eccentric pin 22 respectively above and below the center of said gear 20 in the two extremes of its position so that stress upon said link 23 in the direction of the lever 4 tends to maintain the gear 8 in the locked position aforesaid.

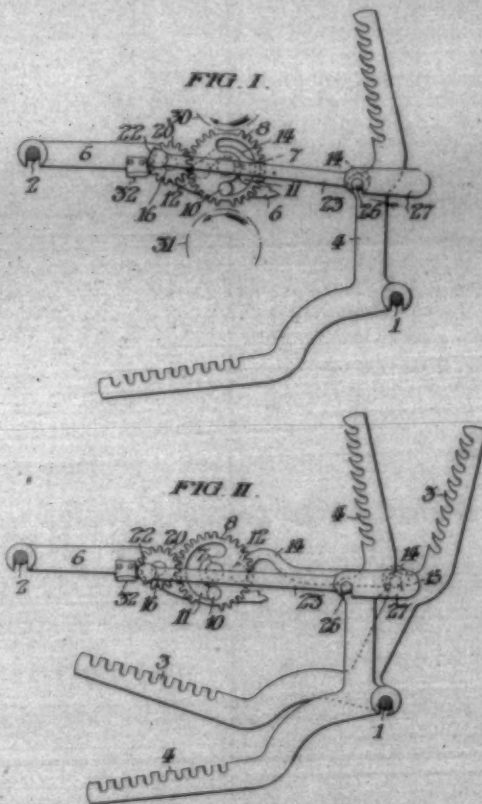
New Rates for Salisbury, N. C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday of last week allowed the petition of the Southern Railway to establish new class rates on textile supplies, cotton-seed oil and other cotton products from Salisbury to Baltimore, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Philadelphia and New York.

The new rate will be proportionately lower than the concurrent in-way-stations. The desire of the complainant was to be of assistance to a cottonseed mill recently erected in Salisbury in order that it can better compete with older rivals at Charlotte and Concord. It will allow other Salisbury shippers equal advantages with their Concord and Charlotte neighbors so far as they are concerned with reference to the northbound shipments of the articles mentioned.

Strickland Cotton Mills. Valdosta, Ga.

W. E. Malloy Superintendent
J. T. Brooks Carder
G. E. Malloy Spinner
J. L. Stevenson Weaver
Burn Bennette Engineer



the jack lever 3 is shifted back and forth to the extent indicated in the drawing, being the full distance required to make the shed, and, during each such movement, back or forth, said jack lever 4 is shifted both back and forth, approximately one-half that distance. Said gear 8 is turned alternately in opposite directions to the extent of said slot 11 by alternate engagement with the gears 30 and 31 which are mounted to rotate respectively above and below it in the loom frame and provided with teeth only upon one-half

suitable means may be employed to effect the described turning movement of said gears 8 and 20. Moreover, it may be observed that although the gear 20 is so meshed with the gear 8 that the oscillatory movement of the lever 4 is effected at the left hand extreme of the movement of the lever 3, said gear 20 may be removed from the stud shaft 16, turned a half revolution and re-engaged with said gear 8, so as to effect the oscillatory movement of the lever 4 at the right hand extreme of the movement of

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Management of Help.

On account of the fact that our editor was North during most of January we have been delayed in printing the book "Management of Help," but we expect to have it completed at an early date.

There were 61 articles contributed to the contest on "Management of Help" and all were written by practical mill men who had experience in handling help.

When these articles are put in book form it will contain the very best information and advice that can be obtained upon that most important subject.

Every one who wrote an article and each of the judges will be sent a complimentary copy.

The book will also be given as a premium to new subscribers to the Southern Textile Bulletin if they prefer it to our other premium and to old subscribers who send \$1.00 extending their subscription one year.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

In answer to Young Carder will say that to get the best results he should set the flats to a No. 9 gauge; the lick to a No. 7 gauge; the doffer to a No. 7 gauge, tight; and the feed plate to a No. 7 gauge also. In regard to his feed plates will say that the distance from the bite of the feed roll to the lower end of the face of the feed plate should be 1-16 inch longer than the average length of the cotton being worked.

Practical.

Average Numbers.

Editor:

We are producing the following yarn each week:

6,000 lbs. 7s
8,000 lbs. 8s
2,800 lbs. 10s
1,600 lbs. 12s

I would like for some one to tell me our average number. B. S.

Object of Differential.

Editor:

I would like for some of your readers to tell me the real object of the differential or "horse head" on roving frames.

This may look like a simple question but I do not believe more than half of the carders can answer it and I know that at least one textile book gives the wrong answer.

I would like to see the boys give their ideas about this.

Student.

Can Tramway.

A recent invention which has been installed in several New England mills consists of a metal can tramway which runs down the

card alleys to the back of the drawing frames.

It consists principally of a continuous track of steel plates adapted to be set into the floor of the mill and constructed with guideways in which the bottoms of the cans slide easily and freely. The plates are made of specially treated, rolled steel capable of resisting long wear and proof against damage or breakage.

In installing the tramway it is simply necessary to cut away the top flooring to a sufficient width to accommodate the track, dependent upon the size of the cans used. The sides of the track set flush with the top of the floor, with the bottom about one-half inch below the surface.

A specially designed "PUSHER" is provided for use in moving the cans on the Tramway. This pushing device is simply a wooden arrangement which partially encircles the can at its base and adapter to run on casters. A small number of cans can be moved easily without the Pusher, but where a large number of full cans is to be transported a considerable distance the Pusher is more convenient and, as it is very inexpensive, several may be kept on hand in convenient locations.

It is claimed that the can tramway makes it possible to transport a larger number of cans at one time and provides for guiding them through narrow spaces and around curves where a truck could not pass. It saves lifting cans and lightens all the labor of transporting and placing them. Where the cans were moved by the old method of pushing three or four along the floor, a boy can with the tramway do a man's work and move more cans in one trip.

Straw Yarn Process.

"An Austrian invention that has caused no little excitement in the textile world consists of a process of treatment of common straw whereby it is now possible to secure therefrom a fiber suitable for spinning. The discoverers themselves assert that their success far exceeds their original expectations. The influence of this new material upon the textile industry will be far reaching.

"While the entire method is not revealed it appears that the straw is reduced to a jelly-like substance by boiling, causing the separation of the fiber from the outer shell, and the fiber is then treated in hot-air machines. To this product is added another fibrous material, but never more than 20 per cent, so that fully 80 per cent is straw. The resulting 'stuff' has many of the characteristics of the 'fore' yarn used in jute spinning.

"The principal advantages claimed by the inventors are that the new fiber has all the merits of yarns now produced; that the cost is only

one-half that of similar products; that the weight is 40 per cent less; and that the goods are in every way desirable. Experts who have examined this material are agreed as to the truth of these claims."—Consular Reports.

Geo. A. Gray.

"He chose out his own way, and sat chief and welt as a king in the army."

In the death of this good man not only his native county and the city which he delighted to help build but that State of North Carolina, the church of which he was an honored member, and the whole South, to say nothing of the textile industry, has lost one of its greatest champions.

It was my privilege to become acquainted with him in 1881, while he was superintendent of the Charlotte Cotton Mills, he being the first superintendent.

Having been born and reared in Gaston county, his first employment was in what was known at that time and for years afterward as the Pin Hook Cotton Mills, where he began to climb the ladder of success which he so nobly attained, first as a sweeper at 10 cents per day, on and up until he became general overseer of this mill.

Leaving there to accept a more responsible position, as superintendent of the above named mill, taking advantage of every opportunity to gain knowledge pertaining to his chosen life work and at the same time, although unconsciously, through that magnetic influence which he possessed, a host of admiring friends and business associates, until he reach the topmost round. And were these business associates and admiring friends all that admired him? Ah, No! every man, woman and child that was ever in his employ, loved, honored and respected this man. Not because he accumulated wealth and position and you ask why? I answer for the thousands of them, he was "A man."

"The poor, the widow and fatherless—he sent none of these away empty handed."

Ben F. Houston,
Monroe, N. C.

New Invention in Spinning Room.

T. T. Goings, overseer of spinning at the Arkwright Mills of Spartanburg, S. C., is the inventor of a new traveller clearer for which he claims superiority over others in use. The invention has been placed on all the frames at the Arkwright Mills and it is said that a reduction of twenty-five dollars on the supply account for travellers has been made in six months. Mr. F. L. Knight, Spinner Goings has been connected with Harrison Collins, Spool, Warp, Reel, the spinning room for 24 years, and Ben Phillips, Master Mechanic is considered a progressive spinner since the warp passing the back

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THURSDAY, February 22

Better Days For China.

The cotton manufacturers of the South are vitally interested in the progress and development of China.

After three hundred years of the Manchú dynasty, China has thrown off the yoke and last week became a republic.

The revolution which resulted in this change was the result of a great progressive movement for the modernization of China which has been slowly developing for a number of years.

There is every indication that progress will be rapid from this time and that a great awakening will occur. It is estimated that the population of China is now over 400,000,000 and the possibilities of our cotton goods trade with them, under a modern form of government, will be almost without limit.

Of special interest is the announcement that the Chinese Republic will at an early date establish a staple and reliable currency for the uncertain value of the Manchu currency and lack of banking facilities has been responsible for the loss of much of our cotton goods trade.

The 1912 Cotton Crop.

About this time last year we read many statements to the effect that it was impossible for the South to raise a bumper cotton crop and yet a record yield was produced for the logical reason that there was a record acreage with weather conditions which produced a good yield per acre.

To-day we are being told that the acreage will not be reduced for 1912 and that another large crop will result. Anyone who is really in touch with the situation knows that there will be an enormous reduction in acreage this year for the farmers are determined to plant less and the improvement in corn production during the past few years has shown them that corn will yield returns equal to cotton at eleven cents and much better than nine cent cotton.

There will also be a considerable reduction in the amount of fertilizer used which will have its effect upon the yield per acre. The figures compiled by the Alabama Agricultural Department for that state show that one-half a million less

fertilizer tags have been sold this year as compared with the sales made by the corresponding date last year. The decrease is one-third, as last year at this time 1,500,000 tags had been sold, while the number issued this year is but 1,000,000.

Approximately 35,000,000 acres were planted in 1911 and the yield of .43 of a bale per acre gave a crop of over 15,000,000 bales. The yield per acre has varied in late years from .33 to .46 of a bale and we have no assurance that weather condition will permit a large yield this year.

A reduction of 5 per cent in acreage for this year would give us 33,250,000 acres and it is interesting to note what size crop would be produced with the different yields per acre:

Bales per acre.	Total bales
.33	10,970,000
.34	11,300,000
.35	11,640,000
.36	11,970,000
.37	12,300,000
.38	12,640,000
.39	12,970,000
.40	13,300,000
.41	13,630,000
.42	13,970,000
.43	14,300,000
.44	14,630,000
.45	14,960,000
.46	15,300,000

From the above it will be seen that with 5 per cent reduction it will require a yield per acre above the average to raise a crop equal to the world's consumption.

If the acreage is reduced 10 per cent, which many conservative people consider probable, we will have only 31,500,000 acres and the crop at the different yields per acre would be as follows:

Bales per acre	Total Bales
.33	10,400,000
.34	10,710,000
.35	11,030,000
.36	11,340,000
.37	11,660,000
.38	11,970,000
.39	12,280,000
.40	12,600,000
.41	12,910,000
.42	13,230,000
.43	13,550,000
.44	13,860,000
.45	14,170,000
.46	14,590,000

The size of a cotton crop is the number of acres multiplied by the average yield per acre. We know that the farmers of the South are determined to reduce the acreage and that the Rock Hill plan and other propositions will materially effect the amount planted. We also know that the amount of fertilizer

used on cotton this year will be far less than that used in 1911.

The yield per acre will depend largely upon the season and no one can at this time foretell the weather conditions that will prevail.

After two years of extremely high prices for cotton which resulted in financial loss to the mills, we have had a season of extremely low prices which left no profit to the farmer.

We are no less opposed to the low prices than to the high prices and we believe that if cotton values could be maintained in the limits between 10 and 12 cents, the results would be better for both the manufacturer and the farmer.

It is not our object to make any estimate of the size of the 1912 crop but simply call attention to the range of possibilities with reduced acreage.

Cotton Futures Case.

Judge Pritchard of the United States circuit court of appeals at Richmond, Va., handed down an opinion to the effect that a cotton speculator must stand for his losses. A. W. Lawton, plaintiff in error, against Carpenter, Baggott & Company, was the case, in error to the federal circuit court at Greenville, S. C.

This company had obtained judgment against A. W. Lawton, manager of Lawton, Simpson & Company, for \$4,621.69, being the amount due on certain transactions in cotton futures. Lawton contended he did not owe the money on the ground that he had bought cotton for future delivery.

Weights of Cotton.

New Orleans.—Secretary Hester has issued a statement of weights of 9,283,611 bales of cotton handled at ports and across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers overland to American manufacturers outside of the cotton belt during the months of September to January inclusive, showing an average bale of 519 58-100 pounds against 516 64-100 for the same period last year.

Detailed averages are:
Texas ports 523 44-100 against 528 70-100 last year.
Louisiana ports 527 37-100 against 521 79-100 last year.
Alabama ports 528 98-100 against 524 69-100 last year.
Georgia ports 512 48-100 against 500 40-100 last year.
South Carolina ports 497 against 495 last year.
North Carolina ports 491 against 490 last year.
Virginia ports 490 against 490 last year.
Tennessee, etc., 527 19-100 against 528 last year.

These averages are as stated, of cotton handled at ports and overland based on official returns of the secretaries and superintendents of the exchanges and experts at ports, etc., in the States named.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. L. Ware has resigned as master mechanic at Berryton, Ga.

C. S. Pitts has moved from McColl, S. C., to Monroe, N. C.

Jesse Price is now second hand in spinning at Pineville, N. C.

E. C. Greer is now overseer of spinning at Pelham, S. C.

C. H. Hammond has moved from Fort Mill, S. C., to Rock Hill, S. C.

Fred Rollins of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted a position with the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Melton has resigned as master mechanic at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

T. M. Hurt has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. B. Lennon has accepted a position with the National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. P. Long of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position with the Wiggassett Mills No. 1, Albemarle, N. C.

Geo. McNeil has accepted the position of engineer at the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. M. Abernathy, of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position with the Dilling Cotton Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

W. T. Adams has resigned as superintendent of Steele's Hosiery Mill, Statesville, N. C.

S. B. Brown of Trough, S. C., has accepted a position with the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Geo. S. Crawford has accepted the position of roller coverer at the Abingdon Mill, Huntsville, Ala.

J. T. Davis of Winston, N. C., is now overseer of cloth room at Marion, S. C.

John Thames of Cliffside, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. J. Fowler has returned to his former position as overseer of carding at Pelham, S. C.

Zeb Mauney has accepted the position of superintendent of the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C.

Lam Harmon has resigned his position with the store of the Union Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Ga.

J. C. Tiddy, from Wadesboro, N. C., is now overseer spinning at the Maple Cotton Mills of Dillon, S. C.

Henry Bolton has resigned as overseer carding at the Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. N. Tart has resigned as overseer spinning at the Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. P. Lee has been promoted to overseer twisting at the Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

E. R. Herrington, from Clio, S. C., is now master mechanic at the Maple Cotton Mills of Dillon, S. C.

W. M. Wilson has resigned as superintendent of Hamer Cotton Mills, and is now located in Charlotte.

W. J. Heath is now overseer weaving at the Globe Mill of Augusta, Ga.

W. H. Rogers, formerly of Marion, S. C., is now superintendent of the Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

John T. Crump has been promoted to overseer spinning at the Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

W. S. Griffin has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

J. H. Wilson, of the La Fayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a position with the Stone Cotton Mills, Starkeville, Miss.

R. J. Belue has resigned as overseer of spinning, at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mills and has moved to Switzer, S. C., where he will engage in other business.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

Scott Stone has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

J. R. Young has resigned as overseer spinning at the Maple Mills of Dillon, S. C., to take up the insurance business.

Laurence Thompson, of Haw River, N. C., has accepted a position as superintendent of the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. M. Kirkpatrick, of the American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Monaghan Mills of the same place.

J. H. Stillwell has resigned as overseer twisting at the Hamer Cotton Mills and has moved to Gastonia, N. C.

Wm. Wood has resigned as superintendent of Globe Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., to take up management of his farm.

H. R. Davis has been promoted from position of weaving overseer to superintendent at the Globe Mill, Augusta, Ga.

W. H. Meeks of Wadesboro, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

J. L. Morrow of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Springstein Mill, Chester, S. C.

W. W. Scarboro of Graniteville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Molloy Mill, Newberry, S. C.

H. Y. Taylor has resigned as second hand at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and accepted a position with the Revolution Mills of the same place.

Kenneth Gantt, of Altamahaw, N. C., has accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Neuse Mfg. Co., Falls, N. C.

J. B. Turner has resigned as second hand in weaving at Hartsville, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Richland Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.

D. D. Butler has resigned as section hand in spinning at Sanford, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Ira Oates has resigned as second hand in carding at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

F. Garrett has resigned as section hand at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Victor Mills of the same place.

R. K. Simpkins has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position at Girard (Ala.) Mills.

W. W. Stines has resigned as master mechanic at the Maple Cotton Mill of Dillon, S. C., to open up an auto repair shop at Taylorsville, N. C.

J. Y. Fields has resigned as overseer night carding at the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., to take charge of carding at Hamer, S. C.

J. L. Irby has resigned his position as chief engineer and master mechanic at the Century Cotton Mills, South Boston, Va., and accepted a similar position with the Milfort Mill, Fort Mill, S. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

"Cleaner Cotton for Cotton Mills!"

Why not clean your cotton as it is being opened?

Two processes in one operation.

We court your investigation.

"The C. O. B. Machine"

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

Southern Representative

"He will tell you all about it."

J. S. COTHMAN, Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Henrietta, N. C.—The Henrietta Mills has installed Coldwell Gildard warp stop motions on 600 looms.

Kannapolis, N. C.—It is reported that J. W. Cannon will erect another large mill at this place.

Goldsboro, N. C.—The Cannon Mills of New York have been appointed sole selling agents for the output of the Borden Manufacturing Co. of Goldsboro, N. C., manufacturers of cotton yarns.

Lando, S. C.—A small fire in the dye-room of the Manetta Mills, at Lando, last Wednesday afternoon, burned a hole in the dye-room roof, and damaged a small amount of stock.

Chester, S. C.—The Springstein Mills have equipped all their looms with warp stop motions which they purchased from the Caldwell Gildard Co., of Fall River, Mass.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The United States circuit court of appeals at Richmond, Va., decided in the case of the Crescent Manufacturing company, plaintiff in error, against the Patterson Manufacturing company, in district court at Columbia a verdict of \$2,076.50, due in a transaction in cotton yarns, was affirmed.

Suffolk, Va.—The Carr Knitting Mills will increase their capital stock from \$17,000 to \$25,000. New machinery will be purchased for the plant, which now operates 40 knitting machines. As recently announced, the company intends to add to their plant until an equipment of 150 machines has been installed.

Monticello, Ind.—It is reported that the Chicago Thread Manufacturing Company has changed its name to the Thread Manufacturing Company. This concern dyes, bleaches and finishes cotton yarn in the skein. The plant has a daily capacity of 10,000 pounds and gives employment to about 150 operatives.

Goldsboro, N. C.—The Borden Manufacturing Company, of this place, which spins 14s to 26s cones, and which heretofore has sold its production direct to knitters and through different commission houses, has made arrangement with the selling department of the Cannon Mills to sell its output. This arrangement has already gone into effect, and hereafter all yarns made by the Borden Company will be sold only to the Cannon Mills.

Charleston, S. C.—Ernest C. Hesse, trustee for the Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Co., announces that at noon, March 14, he will offer for sale the property of the bankrupt company to the highest bidder. It

is announced that in case there should be no bid to the amount of \$200,000, the sale will be adjourned to March 21 at the County Court House, this city, and the property sold to the highest bidder without limit of price.

Baltimore, Md.—William E. Hopper & Sons Co., of this city are planning the erection of a four-story addition to their plant. The building is to be of brick, 140 feet long, with stone foundation. It will be equipped with spinning and weaving machinery and will increase the plant's capacity about fifty per cent. At present they are manufacturing cotton duck, yarn twine, etc.

Liberty, S. C.—The stockholders of the Liberty Cotton Mills held a meeting last week and it was decided to sell the property at public outcry on April 15.

It is a small mill and has never made any money for its stockholders. It was projected and built when there was money in almost any kind of a cotton mill in the South, and like many others was built, to a large extent on borrowed money.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Mills, of this place, are still considering their previously mentioned plan for manufacturing its knitting yarns, though as yet they have come to no definite conclusion. Mention was made some weeks ago that this concern was thinking of installing 10,000 spindles, making an investment of over \$150,000. The company is now operating 50 knitting machines giving employment to over 200 operatives.

Charlotte, N. C.—The recently organized Thayer Mfg. Co., of this city, has purchased a site for the erection of their mill and it is expected that construction will begin in about thirty days. The site for the new mill is located on the Seaboard Railway and the Piedmont and Northern, the latter being an interurban electrical system. About 25,000 spindles and 500 looms will be installed, the product to be plain and fine specialties from combed cotton.

Stubbs, N. C.—The Buffalo Cotton Mill will be put in operation at an early date. This mill was several months ago sold under the hammer by direction of J. C. Smith, receiver, and was bought by C. C. Blanton, A. H. Cline and J. L. Mull. It is valuable mill property and will no doubt be a paying proposition.

Zeb Mauney of Shelby, N. C., has been made superintendent of the mill and is now superintending some work that is being done preparatory to beginning operation. It is thought that the mill will be started running on full time within a few weeks.

Granite Falls, N. C.—The Granite Falls Manufacturing Company of this place will enlarge their mill by adding one story to it. They have just finished putting in a large boiler and engine for the purpose of building another mill, but at a recent meeting of the stockholders it was decided to add another story to the present mill. This enlargement will increase the present output seventy-five per cent. The contract for the machinery has been let to the Whitin Machine Shop, through their Southern agent, Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte. The building contract has not been let.

Spray, N. C.—D. F. King and Ed Pitcher, of this place and J. Ellwood Cox, of High Point, have been appointed trustees for the Spray Woolen Mills and the Rhode Island Cotton Mills, which were adjudged bankrupt about two weeks ago. Messrs. Cox and Pitcher, with J. S. McAllister, are also trustees of the American Warehouse Co., the creditors of all being practically the same. The majority of the creditors desire a public sale of the properties on April 10th, and it is probable that the sale will be ordered for that date, and furthermore that the American Warehouse Co., be put up for auction at the same time. The three properties represent an appraisement of about \$1,000,000.

Lincolnton, N. C.—It is reported here that the Piedmont Mill, which has been idle for a year or more, is to be started up again. The Piedmont Manufacturing Company has made application for a charter for the Rolin Manufacturing Company. The purpose of the new company being to take over and operate the plant of the Piedmont Company. It will be practically the same concern operating under a new name. J. L. Lineberger and H. S. Robinson have acquired an interest in the new organization and will have the active management. Mr. Robinson will act as president and treasurer and Mr. Lineberger will be secretary and manager.

It will require some time to clean up the machinery and put the mill in shape, but it is thought that it will not be long before the mill is again in operation.

Tallulah Falls Power Ready in Four Months.

The construction of the plant and the power transmission lines of the Georgia Railway & Power Company has advanced far enough, to make it almost certain that the power will be turned on by July 1, the date set in service courts.

The installation of the plant at Tallulah is well under way and many of the towers have been put up between the plant and Atlanta.

Dallas Mill Re-Sold.

According to an order made at the January term of Gaston Superior Court the Dallas Cotton Mill was res-sold Feb. 15th, by S. N. Boyce, who is receiver for the company. Thomas L. Craig was the successful bidder, and the price which he bid was \$37,500. This bid will remain open twenty days, and unless someone raises it 10 per cent it is very probable that it will be confirmed at the February term of Gaston court which meets on Monday, February 26th.

The first time the mill was sold Col. C. B. Armstrong bid it in for \$20,000. This bid was raised to \$22,000 and the bidding began at that figure.

Open Cotton Bureau.

J. Sumter Moore, formerly an employe of the Parker Cotton Mill Company in Anderson will soon inaugurate a long staple cotton bureau in Columbia, S. C. Mr. Moore has been in the cotton business for many years. In Columbia he will open an office in the Palmetto bank building on Main street and will actively enter the field to purchase long staple cotton and furnish the farmers of the State with high class cotton seed at a reasonable price.

Mills Must Give Notice Before Closing Down.

Columbia, S. C.—At the conclusion of a long discussion the house passed to the third reading Senator Young's bill to require employers of labor who require notice to quite from operatives, to give notice of intention to shut down.

The house several times refused to reject the bill and a number of amendments which would have considerably modified the force of the act were successively voted down.

Orders Sale of Spray Mills.

Greensboro.—There was an adjourned meeting of creditors of the American Warehouse Company, bankrupt, of Spray, before Referee G. S. Ferguson, Jr., here last week, and after hearing argument both for and against, the referee ordered the sale of the property April 10, the sale to be at public auction and under the supervision of the three trustees of the property. On the same date the Rhode Island Cotton Mill and Spray Woolen Mill properties will be sold also.

The appraisers appointed by the court have placed a calculation of \$438,000 on the American Warehouse Company property, including real estate, machinery, etc., though the report has not yet been made in the matter of the other two mills. These, it is said, will be appraised in the neighborhood of \$400,000. The

Lily Mill, another of the Spray group in bankruptcy, has been ordered sold March 14, the appraisal of this property having been about \$225,000.

Referee Ferguson has also set March 18 as the date for a hearing of creditors of the warehouse company, at which time certain attorneys will begin for creditors a probe into the methods of the mills and the part the Marshall Field Company is alleged to have played in bringing on the present litigation. E. S. Parker, of Graham, has already made public his intention of directing a line of questions with a view to showing certain preferences were made the Marshall Field Company and their creditors. It is believed that this hearing will reveal some testimony of a sensational nature to the business world, especially the cotton mill industry.

Air Moistening Equipments.

The American Moistening Company, makers of the popular Comins sectional and various other types of humidifiers report a number of new Southern air moistening installations including systems for the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga., Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga., Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C., Simpsonville Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C., Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., and Greers Mfg. Co., Greers, S. C. Among the contracts recently placed with this company through their Southern representative, John Hill, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, include installations for the following mills:

Kincaid Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga., Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., Thayer Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., and Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C. Repeat orders for smaller installations have been received from Lanett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga., Parker Mills Co., Greenville, S. C., Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C., Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., and Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.

Mr. J. F. Porter is associated with Mr. Hill in the representation of the American Moistening Co., in the South.

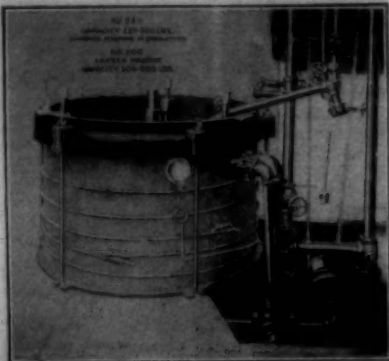
Publish Cotton Stocks.

Congressman Heflin has introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution as follows:

"That the Director of Census, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect and publish, in addition to the cotton reports now being made by him, statistics of cotton bales exported monthly from

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water



Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. It is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/4 hours to hatch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to hatch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

WILLIAM INMAN, Agent
364 Newport Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis.

R. D. BOOTH, Agent
118 Ocean Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

the United States and to what countries exported, and also the number of bales of cotton imported into the United States and from what countries imported.

"That he shall also collect and publish the amount or number of bales of cotton owned by the cotton manufacturers of the United States."

George A. Gray's Will.

Gastonia, N. C.—The will of the late George A. Gray, president of the Gray Mfg. Co., who died last week was probated Feb. 16th. According to its terms his widow, Mrs. C. Jennie Gray, is made executrix and J. M. Separk, his son-in-law, and J. L. Gray, his son, are named executors. It is learned from a reliable source that, after all outstanding obligations are met, the estate will sow a net value of approximately \$200,000, which is largely in real estate, stocks and bonds. Of the amount between \$40,000 and \$50,000 is in life insurance.

Probably Drowned in Mill Pond.

Chesnee, S. C.—A negro named Henry Lynder disappeared here on Sunday and his hat was found floating on Chesnee mill pond.

The people have been dragging the pond for the body, but without success.

As it took the Chesnee Cotton Mill about six months to accumulate the water in the pond, the mill management has not been delighted with the proposal that the pond be drained.

Prizes at Duke.

Following a recent address to the mill people at Duke, N. C., W. A. Erwin, president of the Erwin Cotton Mills, announced that the management of the No. 2 mill had seen fit to offer several prizes in the weaving department, open to the weavers and loom fixers. This prize contest is to continue for four weeks, and at the close there will be a public celebration and awarding of the prizes at the Auditorium. The prizes are so arranged that it will be as easy for a four-loom weaver to win a sit will be for a six-loom weaver. In other words it will be possible for any weaver to win a prize, provided they give their work the best care and attention. The public celebration and awarding of prizes will take place at the Auditorium, at which time Mr. Erwin will be at Duke and award the prizes. Immediately after the awarding of prizes, there will be a public reception at which refreshments will be served. At this reception the prize winners will be the guests of honor.

The Byrd Knotter Price \$20.00

Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA' GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—A quiet, steady business was put through in the cotton goods end of the market last week, the size of which is not realized until commission houses find that their mills are gradually getting sold ahead through into the early summer months. More orders are coming to hand on cotton goods for export account, and buyers are paying sellers full asking prices. Deliveries are one of the most important factors, and buyers were forced to look more carefully through the market for agents in a position to make the deliveries they want. Sales have been put through for China account on 3-yard sheetings at 6 3-4 cents, with sellers showing less of a willingness to accept late deliveries at this figure. Gray goods for converting purposes are showing further strength and prices are gradually being forced upward. In some quarters orders can still be placed on a basis of 5 cents for 68x72s, while in other quarters the mills are asking 5 1-8 cents. Buyers were warned by sellers to cover on gray goods, as not only are prices becoming stronger, but deliveries difficult to secure. Jobbers are sending forward more inquiries regarding forward deliveries on various lines of cotton goods, and are showing more of a disposition to cover their future needs, although in a conservative way. Requests for small lots of goods for prompt or nearby delivery are quite numerous, and show that some jobbers, at least, are but poorly covered for both the present and future. In the carpet and rug end of the market business it moved along rather slowly with selling agents, as it is more or less of a "between seasons" period. Jobbers are getting reorders for immediate and nearby deliveries, principally for the nearby sections. Orders from up state are reported as steadily improving by carpet departments in jobbing houses here. In the embroidery and lace trade considerable interest is being centered in the approaching merger or combine of all the more important Swiss manufacturers and firms. Competition has been so keen in the trade that large importers, as well as manufacturers abroad, have been steadily working for a merger, or mutual understanding, which will serve to stop the present reckless cutting.

Continued activity marked the trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week, although the sales were not as large as those of the previous week. The total sales amounted to about 25,000 pieces. Spots on many styles have been completely sold out and the production has been contracted for the rest on this month and through March. Manufacturers find that they are not able to furnish deliveries mostly in demand by buyers.

Prices generally remained where they were the previous week, al-

though a few styles of odds were raised a sixteenth of a cent. Most of the mills that are buying cotton to cover transactions are not benefiting largely by the increased prices of cloth. At the price for cotton prevailing in the early winter, the present prices of goods would afford a considerable margin of profit. The cotton that the manufacturers need now runs higher in actual cost to the mills than the exchange prices for middling uplands, and there is scant room for profit. Buyers as well as manufacturers have settled down to confining trading to a period of three months ahead.

Current prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Pt. clths, 28-in, std	3 1-4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 1-8	—
Gray goods, 39-in,		
68x72s	5	to 5 1-8
39 1-2-in stds	4 7-16	—
4-yard, 80x80	6 3-8	—
Brown drills, std	7 1-2	—
Shirts, south, std	7 1-4	to 7 1-2
3-yard	6 3-4	to 7
4-yard, 56x60s	5 1-2	to 5 5-8
Stark, 8-oz, duck	12 1-2	to —
Denims, 9-oz	13	to 16
Hartford, 11-ounce		
40-in. duck	15 1-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz	12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints	4 3-4	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginhams	7	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	3 3-4	to 4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

February 16, 1912	4,975,651
Previous week	4,960,413
Last year	4,027,371

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Feb. 16.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, February 16, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	304,926	145,948
and Canada	43,568	28,867
South. mill takings		
South. mill takings (est.) exclusive of takings from Southern ports	60,000	45,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	34,671	8,307
Brought into sight	373,823	244,508

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

Port receipts	9,457,041	7,541,636
Overland to mills and Canada	602,220	738,805
South. mill takings	1,905,000	1,555,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	568,088	509,938
Brought into sight—thus far for season	12,550,349	10,345,379
The total crop movement is respectively for 169, 170 and 171 days.		
*863 added receipts season.		

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS



Independence is our motto, and we have no connection with any other Ring Traveler Company.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Southern Audit Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Public Accountants and Auditors

901-903 Realty Building
Phone 2103

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

C. L. SMITH
President

JOHN W. TODD
Vice-President and Secretary

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Large cotton mill buildings, without machinery, situated adjacent to a good hydro-electric power plant, in a prosperous Southern city. Twenty-one tenement houses, ready for immediate occupancy, go with the property. Local capital available to right parties.

Also a smaller mill, with machinery complete, suited for making cotton yarns: Most liberal propositions made if right party can be obtained. Refer to file No. 7500 for further information.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent

Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business was moderately active in the weaving yarn division of the yarn market last week. There were plenty of inquiries for skeins and warps, in numbers ranging from 12s to 40s, for spot deliveries and prices mounted rapidly. It was a seller's market from start to finish and it looks as though the spinners will have the best of things for some time to come. Some of the spinners believe that the year will be a good one for them clear to the end. The knitting yarn division of the market is not so strong as the weaving yarn division, and buyers are operating with great caution. There were a few sales of lots of over 50,000 pounds of weaving yarns, and many sales of lots ranging from one bale to 5,000 pounds, for spot and quick deliveries.

In general, weavers are buying their supply of yarns from hand to mouth, but that does not prevent the price from going up. A great many of them are complaining about non-deliveries on low priced contracts of practically all numbers as high as 40-2. A few of the weavers have become rather uneasy over the way prices have mounted. Many of the dealers are urging their customers to buy at once, thinking that prices are lower than they will be later. In some cases the advice is being taken and sales of 30,000 pounds and upwards for future deliveries were made.

Southern Single Skeins.

8s	15 1-2-16
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-2
14s	16 1-2-17
16s	17 —17 1-2
20s	17 1-2-18
26s	19 1-2
30s	20 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	16 —
10s	16 1-2
12s	16 1-2
14s	17 —
16s	17 —18
20s	18 —18 1-4
24s	19 1-2
26s	20 —
30s	20 1-2-21
40s	20 1-2-21
40s	26 —27
50s	32 —
60s	39 —40

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	15 1-2-16
8-4 slack	17 1-2-18
9-4 slack	18 —18 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	16 —
10s	16 1-2-17
12s	17 —
14s	17 —17 1-2
16s	17 1-2-18
20s	18 —
24s	25 —
26s	20 1-2
30s	21 1-2-22
40s	27 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	16 1-2
10s	17 —
12s	17 1-2
14s	17 1-2
16s	18 —18 1-2
20s	19 1-2-20
24s	20 —20 1-2
26s	21 —21 1-2
30s	22 —22 1-2
36s	24 1-2-25
40s	27 1-2-28

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	16 —
10s	17 —17 1-2
12s	17 1-2
14s	17 1-2-18
16s	18 —18 1-2
18s	18 1-2-19
20s	19 —19 1-2
22s	19 1-2-20
24s	20 —20 1-2
26s	21 —
30s	22 1-2
40s	27 —

Single Skeins Carded Peeler:

20s	22 1-2-23
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2
36s	25 1-2-26
40s	29 —30
50s	37 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	23 —
22s	23 1-2
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2
30s	26 —
30-1 t's	31 —31 1-2
36s	21 1-2
40s	29 —30
50s	27 —37 1-2
60s	42 —42 1-2

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	25 1-2
24s	27 —27 1-2
30s	29 —30
40s	34 —35
50s	41 —42
60s	48 —50

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	25 1-2
24s	26 1-2-27
30s	29 1-2-30
40s	36 —
50s	44 —45
40s	40 —52
70s	60 —62
80s	69 —71

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Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

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Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75	Arlington		140
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85		Atherton		
American Spinning Co.		162	Avon		
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90		Bloomfield		110
Aragon Mills		65	Brookside	100	105
Arcadia Mills		93	Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Arkwright Mills		100	Cabarrus	131	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65	Cannon	120	141
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120	Chadwick-Hoskins		95
Belton Cotton Mills		130	Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.		100
Brandon Mills		93	Clara		110
Brogan Mills		61	Cliffside	190	200
Cabarrus	130		Cora		135
Calhoun Mills		61	Dresden		136
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85	Dilling		
Chiquola Mills		167	Efird	100	125
Clifton	75	85	Elmira, pfd.		100
Clinton Cotton Mills		125	Erwin Com		120
Courtenay Mfg. Co.		95	Erwin, pfd	101	102
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.		95	Florence		126
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100	Flint		130
Cox Mfg. Company		70	Gaston		90
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117		Gibson		70
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165	Gray Mfg. Co.		121
Enoree		45	Highland Park	150	200
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.		100	Highland Park, pfd.		101
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75		Henrietta		170
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.		210	Imperial	101	106
Fairfield Cotton Mills		70	Kesler	125	140
Gaffney Mfg. Co.		60	Linden		
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.		80	Loray, pfd	90	94
Glenwood Mills		141	Lowell		181
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101		Lumberton		251
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd		95	Mooresville	123	
Gluck Mills		100	Modena		90
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.		38	Nokomis, N. C.		200
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165	Ozark		92 110
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59	Patterson	110	126
Grendel Mills		100	Raleigh		100
Hamrick Mills	100		Roanoke Mills		155 161
Hartsville Cot. Mills		190	Salisbury		136
Inman Mills		105	Statesville Cot. Mills		96
Inman Mills, pfd.		101	Trenton, N. C.		
Jackson Mills		95	Tuscarora		90
King J. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	100	Washington, pfd		101
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130		Washington	20	30
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98		Wiscasset	103	125
Langley Mfg. Co.	60		Woodlawn	100	103
Laurens Cot. Mills		125			
Limestone Cot. Mills		175	Parker Mills com.		25
Lockhart Mills	10		Piedmont Mfg. Co.		160
D. E. Converse Co.		65	Pelzer	138	140
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.		110	Pickens Cotton Mills	94	
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75		Piedmont Mfg. Co.		160
Drayton Mills		95	Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.		115
Marlboro		75	Riverside Mills		25
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93	Saxon Mills	120	127 1/2
Mollohon Mfg. Co.		105	Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	
Mollohon Mfg. Co.		105	Spartan Mills		120
Monarch Cot. Mills	110		Toxaway Mills		72
Monaghan Mills		101	Tucapau Mills	260	
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140	Union Buffalo Mills, 1st		
Ninety-Six	135	145	pfd	50	
Norris Cotton Mills		115	Union-Buffero Mills, 2d		
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.		90	pfd		10
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd		90	Victor Mfg. Co.		112
Orr Cotton Mills		91	Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.		80
Ottaray Mills		100	Warren Mfg. Co.		95
Oconee		100	Warren pref.		100
Oconee, pfd		100	Watts		100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.		90	Whitney		115
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.		100	Williamston	115	120
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102		Woodruff		105
			Woodside Mills, com.		70

Personal Items

John W. Pierson has resigned as superintendent of the Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner, Ala.

F. S. Evans has resigned as president and secretary of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

S. H. McGhee has been elected president and secretary of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

B. R. Parker has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

E. L. Dorne has accepted position as section hand in spooling at the Inman (S. C.) Mills.

Ed Jett has been promoted from assistant to master mechanic at the Pacolet Mills, Trough, S. C.

R. E. Walker is now grinding cards at the Royal Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.

T. B. Upchurch has been elected president and treasurer of the Raeford (N. C.) Mills.

J. E. Ashby, of Reidsville, N. C., has accepted a position with the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

M. W. Hill has returned to his former position as second hand in weaving at Hartsville, S. C.

F. L. Kettle has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

C. K. Quick has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Marlboro Mills No. 2, McColl, S. C.

W. B. Sawyer has resigned as night overseer of carding at Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

W. E. Tisdale has resigned as overseer of spinning at Wadesboro, N. C.

John W. Watkins has resigned as master mechanic at the Mass. Mills, Lindale, Ga.

C. E. Bean has resigned as superintendent of the Drayton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Amos West, of Graniteville, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Graniteville Mfg. Co.

J. A. Rooda, of Union, S. C., has accepted position as second hand in card room at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. T. White has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Clayton Montjoy has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills to become superintendent of the Otteray Mills, of the same place.

J. M. Williams, formerly traveling representative of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Pineville, N. C.

W. R. Stone is now grinding cards at the Inman (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Tom Ballard has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Atlas Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

C. W. Wright has resigned as master mechanic at Trough, S. C., to accept a similar position at Chesnee, S. C.

John Tinkler has accepted a position as night overseer of carding at the Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

J. G. King has resigned as superintendent of the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C., and will devote his time to the Elmira Mills.

C. V. James, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of night carder and spinner at the Kindley Cotton Mill, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

Joe Clark, of Gaffney, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer of cloth room at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Bost, overseer of carding at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., has taken charge of the spinning also.

Samuel Taylor, of New Bedford, Mass., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Drayton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. E. Winstead has been promoted from section hand in spooling to section hand in spinning at Inman, S. C.

Chas. Lockman has accepted the position of day carder and spinner at the Atlas Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. A. Toney has resigned as day carder and spinner at the Atlas Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. M. Willis has resigned his position as card grinder at the Inman (S. C.) Mills and is now located at Greenville, S. C.

A. Nuttall, from Lynchburg, Va., has accepted position as overseer carding and spinning at the Alta Vista (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Jim Knight, of High Point, N. C., has accepted the position of night carder and spinner at the Atlas Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

R. C. Simpson has been promoted from second hand in weaving to designer at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. M. Shelton, of Greer, S. C., has accepted position as second hand in spinning at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

E. J. Partington has resigned as dyer at the Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C., to accept a position in New England.

J. L. Holman, of Albemarle, N. C., has become superintendent of the Steele Hosiery Mill at Statesville, N. C.

T. E. Marshall has resigned as head bookkeeper at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., to become secretary and treasurer of the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Factory.

J. B. Williams has resigned as overseer of weaving at Clifton (S. C.) Mill No. 3 to accept a similar position with the Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. B. Moore, the new superintendent of the Hanes Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C., took charge on Monday of this week.

D. V. Brannon has resigned as superintendent of the Otteray Mills, Union, S. C., and returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at that mill.

Cutting Affray.

Clayton Adams and Sam Shell, two employees of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbia, S. C., had a personal difficulty Monday morning, in which Shell was seriously cut by Adams. Shell was cut in three different places; about the neck, shoulder and hand. The most serious one was the cut upon the neck, which narrowly missed the jugular vein. Shell was removed to his home, and surgeons were summoned and dressed his wounds. It is believed he will recover.

Mill Girl Attempts Suicide.

Miss Rosa Lemon, a resident of the Eureka Mill village, Chester, S. C., made a desperate but ineffective effort to commit suicide on one of the main streets of that city.

Troubled over domestic affairs, and especially angered at her mother for chastisement, the 16-year-old girl hastened to a drug store Tuesday morning and purchased 10 cents worth of laudanum. When about a block distance from the store, she unwrapped the bottle, extracted the stopper and took the drug. Policeman Caldwell, attracted by the peculiar manner of the girl, and detecting what she had done, hurried her to a doctor's office. After two hours' strenuous work Miss Lemon was granted a longer lease on life.

Charged With Crime at Durham.

Luther William, of Durham, N. C., is under arrest charged with criminal assault on the thirteen year old daughter of A. S. Tyndal, night watchman of the Durham Hosiery Mills.

On the night the crime was committed, Mr. Tyndal said that he locked his house with all of his children in it, and took the key with him to the mill. There was a pane out of one of the windows in the room where the children were asleep. The little girl was awakened by Luther Williams crawling through the broken window-pane. She said that he dragged her from the bed, struck her with an instrument that looked to her like a pistol and beat her almost into insensibility.

Williams is also charged with burglary which is a capital punishment crime in North Carolina.

Enoree Mfg. Co.

Enoree, S. C.

J. B. Wright.....Superintendent
J. A. Wofford.....Carder
R. P. Gossett.....Spinner
J. W. Wofford.....Weaver
J. T. Laughlin.....Cloth Room
S. C. Rush.....Master Mechanic



Scotch Size or Kleister

THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it specially valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use RAW TALLOW OR SOLUBLE TALLOW in addition. Write for formula.

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As receiver, the undersigned offers the entire machinery equipment in the Grace Mills, Salisbury, N. C., for sale.

This is a complete damask equipment of 36 looms including Cop Winder, Slasher and Auxiliary Machinery and supplies.

Machinery can be operated in the building that it now occupies on a cheap rental basis including power, light and heat.

Full information can be had by addressing

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Receiver Grace Mills, Box 569, Charlotte, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

Slasher Man Wanted.

The following telegram was received just before going to press: Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Do you know of a good slasher man. Wages \$2.50 per day. Wanted soon as possible.

We have no one on our list for this position and will be glad to forward any applications that are sent to us.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experience on all numbers but prefer fine work. Am from the South but for several years have been with fine yarn mills at New Bedford and other New England towns. Good references. Address No. 143.

WANTED — Position as second hand of carding in large mill or overseer in small mill. Five years experience as second hand. Married; age 25 years. Good references. Address No. 101.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping. Now employed but would prefer to change. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 102.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish good references from present or former mills. Address No. 103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Experienced on No. 8s to 40s. Good manager of help. Age 30. Strictly sober. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 104.

WANTED—Position as overseer of cloth room. Am at present employed handling product of 1,700 looms on export and domestic. Have 14 years' experience as overseer with some of largest mills in South. Can furnish necessary reference as to integrity and ability. Prefer location in upper Carolina. Address No. 105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain and Draper looms and check work. Am also a designer and experienced finisher. Held last job 7 years. Good references. Address No. 106.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have eight years experience as overseer. Am 28 years old and have good references. Not interested at less than \$2.75. Address No. 107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 12 years experience with good mills. Best of references. Address No. 108.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but desire larger room. Have had good experience and have held present position for six years. Address No. 109.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Seven years as machinery erector and overseer of carding and spinning. Married. Age 35. Good references. Address No. 110.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 111.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. 36 years of age. Married. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Won't consider anything less than \$2.50 per day. Can furnish good reference from present and past employers. Address No. 112.

WANT position as overseer of finishing or weaving or both. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references. Address No. 113.

WANT position as superintendent. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 114.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 7 years card grinder. 4 years second hand. 3 years as overseer on present job. Married. Good references as to habits and work from present and former employers. Address No. 115.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Address No. 116.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 12 years experience on white and colored work both coarse and fine. Age 44. Strictly sober. Address No. 117.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Long experience and good references. Address No. 118.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Married. Sixteen years experience and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 119.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 120.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Five years as overseer. Experienced on combers and fine yarns. Age 32. Good references. No. 121.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience as overseer. Age 30. Married. Good references. Address No. 121.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 10 years experience as overseer and now employed but desire to change for good reasons. Fine references. Address No. 122.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 123.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 124.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had 25 years experience as machinist, carder and spinner. Now employed. Age 37. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 125.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large weave room. Have had long practical experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 126.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Now employed but could change on short notice. Can furnish good references. Address No. 127.

WANT position as overseer of carding; or carding and spinning in small mill. Age 34. Married. Long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 128.

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WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had six years' experience hosiery yarns. Can furnish good references. Age 30. Married. Address No. 129.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room, or second hand in large room. Experienced on counts from 18s to 50s. Experienced on plain and Draper looms. Good manager of help, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 131.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill on white work. 22 years' experience on Stafford Automatic Looms, also expert on Draper Looms. Can get quality and quantity. Will consider nothing less than \$5 per day. Address No. 132.

WANT position as superintendent of mill making cloth, or would take overseer of spinning in large mill. Long experience, good references. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Address No. 133.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can take position in short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 134.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Familiar with white and colored goods. 23 years experience in mill business. Now employed as superintendent. Would not consider less than \$3.50 per day. Address No. 135.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced on white and colored yarns from 8s to 40s. Have 23 years experience and can give good references. Address No. 135.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both colored and white work. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 136.

(Continued on Page 18)

Cotton Manufacturing in Portugal.

(Continued from Page 3)

frame of 388 spindles was paid 30 cents a day, while in another mill near Oporto one girl was earning 18 cents per day for tending an entire frame of 332 spindles (the number of yarn being very nearly the same in each case). The average seems to be about 35 cents for running a whole frame, and the spinners are usually required to do the doffing.

Operatives on spoolers, twistors, and warpers earn from 36 to 40 cents per day. The weavers usually tend two looms (plain or dobby). The wages are altogether by the piece and the average earnings are from 30 to 40 cents per day.

Employers' Organization.

There is no organization of the cotton operatives in Portugal, but there are two organizations of the employers, the Associaçao Industrial Portuguesa de Lisboa and the Associaçao Industrial Portuense of Oporto. About 80 per cent of the spindles in the country are represented in these two associations, which cooperate in all matters calculated to advance the interests of the cotton-manufacturing industry.

The laborers appear to be well contented and no trouble is experienced in securing all the operatives necessary to run the mills, because wages, on the average, are higher than those offered in agriculture or other lines of employment. Some difficulty is encountered, however, in the grape-gathering season, when there is a large demand for laborers, a condition of affairs to be compared with that which obtains among the mills in the Southern States during the cotton-picking period.

The housing conditions of the working classes in Portugal are rather poor, on the whole, but my observation was that the cotton-mill operatives are better housed and clothed than those engaged in other occupations. The dwellings are both one and two story, and some of them are owned by the mills and rented at the rate of 20 and 30 cents per room per week. The most progressive mills in the country set aside a certain sum from which the employees are paid one-half their regular wages when they are sick.

The Portuguese mills make a wide variety of fabrics, but the largest output is pano cru, a heavy sheeting of T cloth, usually counting 60 by 56 or 60 by 48 and weighing in the 25-inch width about 4 yards to the pound. The yarns used are numbers 14 to 18, and the goods are made in many widths, from 20 to 36 inches. The colored head ends woven in the ends of the pieces are dictated by the customer, but bright colors (yellow, green, and red) seem to predominate. [Samples showing many styles of head ends are filed in the Bureau of Manufactures.]

Next in importance among the products of the mills is a variety of coarse cotton plaids in narrow widths (24 to 28 inches), which are exported in large quantities to Africa. Other goods manufactured are calico, cotton flannels, dyed and printed ginghams, patentes (bleached sheetings), towels, and bedspreads.

Only a few of the mills spin fine yarns but there are several small weaving mills (about 100 looms each) that are successfully making the finer grades of ginghams, madras, and shirtings from imported yarn, and the product compares favorably in weave and finish with similar goods imported from England.

The trade with Africa in prints is of considerable magnitude, but these goods are manufactured in Portugal to only a limited extent, the larger share of them coming from Manchester. The printing of these fabrics and their exportation to Africa is an industry of considerable importance and the native mills, in spite of the high tariff, do not seem able to compete successfully in their manufacture. The print cloths purchased from England for this purpose are of a variety of constructions and widths, but one of the most popular styles is a 28-inch 64 by 64 fabric weighing 7.4 yards to the pound and put up in pieces of 126 yards. One of the leading importers in Oporto stated that the current price of these goods was 20s. 4d. per piece, or 3.9 cents per yard, in Manchester, to which of course must be added the freight charges and duty, which amount to approximately 25 per cent.

Cotton Mill Conditions Throughout the World.

Italian yarn spinners are inclined to consider the present situation as somewhat improved with fair assurance of favorable future development. Similar conditions exist in the weaving industry. No improvements of any consequence in yarn mills are reported from Russia. Business in the Lodz district is at the minimum, with no redeeming features for the next couple of months in sight. Weaving mills are also badly in need of more orders at better prices.

The English yarn industry is in healthy condition with ample orders on hand to secure full employment at full time for a long period. Cotton weaving mills are said to be behind in deliveries. Canadian mills have experienced an improvement since the beginning of the year, and are confident of the future.

In Germany, with the exception of Baden and Saxony, a general improvement is noticeable in the yarn industry, both as to the volume of the orders and the prices compared with the conditions during 1910. In the Rhenish and the Westphalian districts mills are sold up from 6 to 8 months and in Silesia even 9 months in advance. In the cloth weaving industry conditions in the Elsass mills are fair; in Baden unsatisfactory. In all of the other districts more or less improvement is being shown.

Compared with last year the Austrian situation has decidedly improved, both in the spinning and weaving ends and more confidence is felt in the future.

Holland spinners are well employed and weavers are expecting a prosperous year.

In Denmark and Switzerland the general situation is healthier than it was a year ago.

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French spinners and weavers who, trying experiences have fully recovered and the outlook is decidedly favorable.

In Belgium spinners are sold up 8 to 10 months, and signs point toward favorable conditions in the weaving industry.

Spanish mills are running full in every branch, and it is expected that orders will keep them busy for a long period.

While the mills in Portugal are busy at present, the somewhat uncertain political conditions may interfere with future plans.—Daily Trade Record.

(Continued next week)

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed but wish larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 140.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 141.

WANTED position as overseer spinning by practical as well as a technical man. Married. Am strictly temperate. Can come on short notice. Will consider nothing less than \$2.50 per day. Address No. 142.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00. Now employed but wish healthier location. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 137.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 20 years experience. 10 years at present place. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 144.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 138.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Address No. 145.

WANT position as carder and spinner or spinner in large mill. Age 34. Married. Good experience and references. Address No. 139.

WANT position as superintendent. 27 years mill experience. 8 years on present position. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 146.

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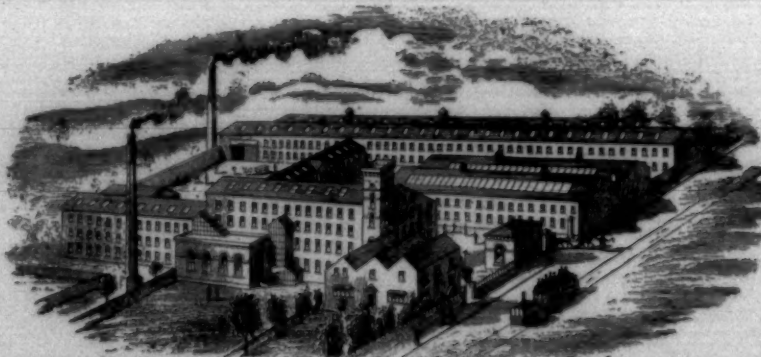
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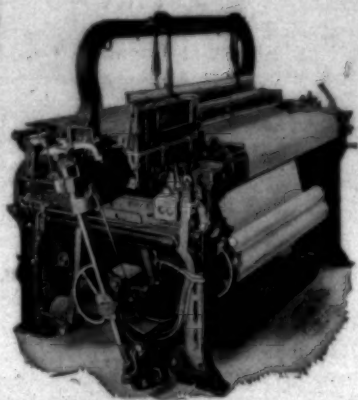
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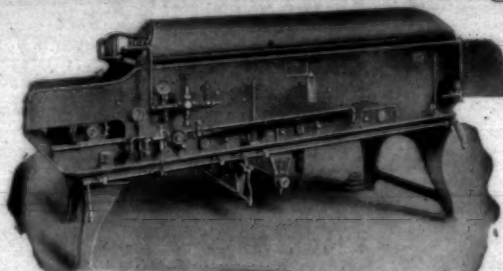
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